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BOWDOIN COLLEGE BULLETIN

Number 226

May, 1935

PRESIDENT'S REPORT NUMBER FOR THE SESSIONS OF 1934-35



Brunswick, Maine

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE COLLEGE

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT
OF *BOWDOIN COLLEGE*
FOR THE ACADEMIC YEAR, 1934-1935

TOGETHER WITH THE REPORTS OF THE ACTING DEAN,
THE LIBRARIAN, AND THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM
OF FINE ARTS : : : : : : : :

1934



1935

BRUNSWICK, - - MAINE
PRINTED FOR THE COLLEGE, MCMXXXV

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Trustees and Overseers of Bowdoin College:

I have the honor to submit the following report for the academic year 1934-1935.

I. DE MORTUIS

Alfred Edgar Burton, C.E., Sc.D., of the Class of 1878, since 1905 an Overseer of the College, died suddenly at the home of his daughter in Gloucester, Massachusetts, on May 11, 1935, in his seventy-ninth year. Dean Burton, as he was always called, brought to the service of Bowdoin the experience and the right judgment of one who was for twenty years the beloved Dean of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He did much through his own personal influence and interest to cement the ties that bind Bowdoin, with its liberal training, to M. I. T., the peer of any engineering school in the world. He served on important committees of our Boards; he attended meetings faithfully; he was devoted to the College and always a firm friend of the Faculty. His academic point of view was of great value to discussions in the Board of Overseers. Only a month ago he visited the College in connection with his duties as a member of the Committee on Grounds and Buildings, on which occasion he had the satisfaction of hearing his brilliant and able son deliver an address in the Institute of Politics. His kindly, genial, lovable nature made for him friends everywhere and nowhere more than in his own college.

There was one death in the undergraduate body, that of Ralph Alvah Kelley, of the Class of 1934, who was killed in a tragic automobile accident in Brunswick, May 23, 1934, the first fatal accident due to an automobile either at the College or coming to, or going from, the College. In view of the fact that he was a student of fine character and had nearly completed his college course, the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on him posthumously on Commencement Day.

II. GIFTS FROM APRIL 1, 1934, TO MARCH 31, 1935

Frederick W. Pickard, 1935-1936	\$ 5,000 00
Louis C. Hatch Library Fund (in hands of trustees)	100 00

Library, Binding, Mrs. Robert N. Miller	78	85
Books, Charles R. Bennett	40	00
Serials, John F. Dana	10	00
Books, James E. Rhodes	50	00
Books, various persons	105	68
Delta Upsilon Lecture, Delta Upsilon Fraternity ...	100	00
Concert, Walter V. Wentworth	200	00
Special Piano Fund, Dorothy P. Stetson, Agent ...	200	00
Scholarships, anonymous	140	00
Returned Scholarships, James A. Dunn	25	00
Baker Scholarship Income, Guy P. Estes	20	00
President's Loan Fund, addition, anonymous	150	00
Ellis Spear, 3rd, Prize Fund, Ellis Spear, 3rd	5	00
Ellis Spear, 3rd, Prize, Ellis Spear, 3rd	5	00
Hawthorne Prize, Mrs. Helen B. Shepard	40	00
Forbes Rickard, Jr., Prize, Mrs. Helen H. Rickard ..	10	00
Wiswell Fund, Estate of Emma Greene Wiswell ..	3,561	14
Emery Scholarship Fund, Estate of Anne C. E. Allinson	12,073	72
Payson Scholarship Fund, Margaret Wiswell Payson	24,500	00
General Fund, addition, Estate of Emma H. Moses	5,000	00
Moses Graduate Scholarship, Estate of Emma H. Moses	2,500	00
Society of Bowdoin Women Foundation, addition, Estate of Nora Archibald Smith	7,500	00
Spaulding Fund, Estate of Cora A. Spaulding	2,000	00
Napoleon and Albert Gray Fund, Estate of Mary W. Gray	6,955	24
Charles Potter Kling Fund, Estate of Charles P. Kling	537,927	99
Hubbard Fund, Estate of John Hubbard	314,287	18
Fessenden Library Fund, Estate of John Hubbard ..	10,000	00
Coombs Fund, Estate of John C. Coombs	167,896	38
Pillsbury Bequest, Estate of Evans Searle Pillsbury	46,461	25
Harding Fund, Mrs. Elizabeth Washburn	20,000	00
Elihu Hasty Fund, Estate of Almira K. Hasty	18,246	38
Moulton Fund, Estate of Augustus F. Moulton	44,834	00
Springer Bequest, addition	34	89
Manson Fund, addition	51	00

Alumni Fund, contributions	2,718 00
Alumni Income Fund, contributions (including \$171.83 from Bowdoin Plate Fund)	8,514 19
	<hr/>
	\$1,241,340 89

The total of gifts received is the largest for any single year in the history of the College. Many of these are legacies described in my last annual report. The College is under very great obligations to donors, executors, and trustees. It is particularly gratifying to note that the scholarship funds have been materially increased. It is also interesting that from the estate of the Hon. Augustus F. Moulton there is being established a fund which ought to be sufficient to care for the maintenance of the fabric of the Moulton Union. Bowdoin is particularly fortunate in having some endowment funds for the more important and expensive buildings.

It is somewhat of an irony to be obliged to state, that the income from these munificent bequests will just about make up for the loss of income due to a smaller yield from almost all securities of the College. By careful management and by still requiring ten per cent. contributions from the members of the Faculty and other officers of the College we ought to be able to balance our budget next year. It is not pleasant to think what drastic action would have been necessary, had the College not been benefited by these wonderful additions. When one remembers that a few years ago the College was receiving from its investments a yield of 5.4, and that now it is getting a yield of less than 4, he can readily understand the need for great care in financial management. It is probable that the yield will go down still further; and it will be prudent to reckon the income of the College for the next few years on a 3.5 basis. As compared with many other institutions dependent on trust funds, Bowdoin has been fortunate indeed. We owe much to the careful oversight of the Treasurer and of the Finance Committee.

III. CHANGES IN THE FACULTY

During the year Dean Nixon has been absent on sabbatical leave in California, where he has been at work completing his translation for the Loeb Library of the Latin poet Plautus. His

place has been admirably filled by Professor Mitchell who, as in times of yore, has once more stepped into the breach, and served as Acting Dean. Professor Bartlett, of the department of physics, has been on his sabbatical, studying in Germany; his place has been taken by Assistant Professor George Baker Welch, who last year was teaching fellow. Professor Kirkland, of the department of history, also has been away for the whole year, writing and studying in this country. Mr. Joseph E. Johnson, instructor in history, has given Professor Kirkland's courses with ability, and has proved a most popular teacher. Last Commencement Drs. Daggett and Root were promoted to assistant professorships; and Dr. S. E. Kamerling was appointed assistant professor of Chemistry. The Faculty has been greatly strengthened by the addition of Professor Robert P. Tristram Coffin, poet and essayist as well as scholar and teacher, and by the appointment of the Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., of Portland, as lecturer on Biblical literature.

In the department of economics, Assistant Professor Abrahamson has been absent on leave working for the government in Washington. Assistant Professor William W. Lockwood has also been on leave during the year, and I regret to state that he has resigned his post at Bowdoin in order to accept an important appointment on the staff of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Mr. Lockwood, who has been on our Faculty for five years, will be greatly missed for his liberal spirit, excellent judgment, and impartial attitude, all united to make him a most excellent teacher.

Philip M. Brown, Ph.D., Harvard, with teaching experience at Brown and Middlebury, has been instructor in economics. Mr. George H. Quinby, one of our own graduates, has been during the past year taking the place of Assistant Professor Childs of the English department, who has been studying at Columbia; and Mr. Quinby will continue his work with us as Mr. Childs has a position elsewhere. During the years that he was with us, Mr. Childs took a particular interest in dramatics, and Mr. Quinby, who has both a theoretical and practical knowledge of the stage, will give a large part of his time to coaching the Masque and Gown, and supervising in general the work of the undergraduates in the drama.

The College has been particularly fortunate this year in having had as Tallman Professor, Dr. Herbert von Beckerath, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Bonn, — a scholar with an international reputation. He has given one course in industrial problems, and has been most generous with his time in talking with groups of undergraduates and others interested in economics. In the winter he gave a series of five public lectures that were most scholarly, and that attracted wide attention. The course was as follows:

General Subject: Liberalism and Economic Planning.

1-2. (Introductory Lectures)—Society and Economy; Remodeling, not abandoning, the Occidental World.

Crises and Reforms within Individual Countries:

3. Italy - Fascism.

4. Russia - Bolshevism.

5. The United States and the New Deal.

For next year we are planning to secure, if possible, a teacher of science from abroad under the Tallman Foundation.

IV. THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS

One of the outstanding events of the year was the Institute of Politics, that took place from April 9th to April 20th, 1935. At the opening of the Institute I spoke as follows:

In opening our seventh Institute, it may be appropriate to remark that, while primarily planned for the undergraduates and included in our budget as a regular part of instruction, we hope and believe that this series of addresses will be of interest and benefit to our many friends in the community and throughout the State. In placing the emphasis this year upon the uncertain and shifting field of politics, we are aware that men and women in the public service are more than ordinarily susceptible to the chances and changes of this mortal life; consequently my first note must be that of apology for necessary disappointments and readjustments in the programme originally planned with such care and precision by our Faculty Committee.

There are today, and there always have been, close relations between the College and the State. Indeed, to share in the public service has always been one of the proudest

traditions of Bowdoin. In its brief history this small college includes amongst its graduates a President of the United States, a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, a Speaker of the House of Representatives, two Secretaries of the Treasury, including a Senator who took his courage in his hands and voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson thus setting forth one of the finest examples of independence in American political history, and others of the same calibre. At one time our national Senate, House, and Supreme Court all had Bowdoin men presiding, and in the history of our own state the College has furnished its fair share of Governors, Chief Justices, Senators, and Representatives.

But there are other reasons today than those of pride and tradition for emphasizing the importance of the relation of the College to politics. In the first place, whether we like it or not, we are made aware every day of increasing governmental activity, and our colleges and universities must try to prepare more of our young men and young women adequately for governmental service. In the second place, we must resist with all our power those forces that endeavor to put propaganda in the place of education. In far too many countries of the world education is under the strictest kind of governmental control. The other day a new rector was inducted into office at the University of Berlin, — a man without scholarly equipment, not chosen by representatives of the academic world, but appointed by the Minister of State, and it could have been no surprise that the subject of his address was the Nazi University, — as if a university could be confined to narrow nationalistic limits. We Americans assert complacently that such a thing could not happen in our country; but similar things will happen unless we safeguard the precious rights of free speech, of minority opinion, and of criticism of the government when such criticism is justified. We need to place reason above prejudice and passion, particularly in the field of politics. It is with something of this attitude that we have tried to arrange at Bowdoin a programme dealing with governmental changes; a programme that has been con-

sciously devised and planned to present varying points of view so that discussion may be stimulated and interest in the government enlivened, and that so far as is humanly possible we should try to base our political conclusions upon a study of facts. If thoughtfulness and reason can be brought to bear on political questions; if we can escape from the torrent of passion, prejudice, and ill-feeling, we may approach the changing world with more confidence and hope.

We were able to bring to Bowdoin many interesting figures in public and academic life, who presented many points of view. The programme follows:

Tuesday, April 9—Sidney B. Fay, Professor of History, Harvard University. Subject: The Changing European Governments.

Thursday, April 11—Oliver M. W. Sprague, Professor of Banking and Currency, Harvard University. Subject: Managed Currency.

Friday, April 12—Gaetano Salvemini, formerly Professor of History, University of Florence. Subject: Mussolini and His Government, or Fascist Dictatorship.

Saturday, April 13—Harold H. Burton, Bowdoin '09, former Acting Mayor of Cleveland. Subject: The American City.

Monday, April 15—Matthew Woll, Vice-President, American Federation of Labor. Subject: Labor's Problems.

Tuesday, April 16—Maurice Hindus, Lecturer and Author. Subject: Russia.

Wednesday, April 17—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. Subject: The Philosophy of the New Deal.

Thursday, April 18—Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury. Subject: Constitutional Liberty.

Saturday, April 20—Harold J. Laski, Professor of Political Science, University of London. Subject: The New State in Theory and Practice.

Too much credit cannot be given to the Faculty Committee, which, organized last year, spent a great deal of time, thought, and effort on the many details connected with the programme. Much of the success of the Institute was due to the self sacrifice of the chairman of the committee, Professor Hormell, and to the

hard work of his colleagues, Messrs. Catlin, Van Cleve, Stanwood, Smith, Cushing, Kendrick, P. S. Wilder, Daggett, Helmreich, and Sibley.

As has been our invariable custom, each lecture was followed by a round table conference open only to undergraduates. It is pleasant to recall again, as in the past, the very favorable impression made by our students upon our visitors. Every participant in the programme spoke to me of the intelligence and alertness of the undergraduates. One of our visitors from across the seas wrote, "I was particularly impressed by the quality of the cross-examination I had from the students after my lecture. It was as exhilarating an experience as I have had in my four weeks in America." There is no doubt at all in my mind, that the institute created a great deal of interest in current affairs among the undergraduates, and gave them a valuable training in making up their own minds on questions of public policy.

V. ADMISSIONS

In the archives of the College, there is an interesting account of a meeting held in Boston on the 26th day of May, 1818, at which were present the presidents of the University of Vermont, Bowdoin College, Williams College, Middlebury College, Dartmouth College, Harvard College, and representatives of the Andover Theological Seminary and of Yale College. In the minutes the following vote is recorded:

"That President Kirkland of Harvard College be requested to prepare and exhibit at the next meeting of the Association a dissertation on the defects of the present system of instruction preparatory to admission into college and the means of remedying those defects."

From 1818 to 1935 the question of requirements for admission has been endlessly discussed and debated and the end is not yet. Like so many other institutions, the College has been subjected this past year to much critical investigation, both from without and from within. In a world where change is the order of the day, it is inevitable that present practices, particularly in a college that strives to follow the traditions of liberal education, should be rigorously examined, and by some vigorously assailed. This is all very well, and all very wholesome. It may, however,

interest the friends of Bowdoin to hear that, while these criticisms have been going on outside, in the College itself through an able committee of the Faculty under the chairmanship of Professor Van Cleve, we have been for the past year quietly studying problems concerning the administration of entrance requirements. The suggestions that have been received, from different groups of friends and graduates and from our own alumni who have been teaching in preparatory schools near the College, have served to confirm the Faculty of the wisdom of taking now some steps that have been under consideration for many months, and long before the agitation outside started. At a meeting of the Faculty held on May 13th the following votes were passed:

I. In the interest of greater flexibility in the administration of the rules and regulations governing the admission of students to Bowdoin College, it is recommended that, temporarily, the Recording Committee be authorized to waive, to make reasonable modification of, or to permit substitutions for specific subject requirements in favor of a limited number of individual candidates for admission whose entire preparatory school records are such as to afford convincing evidence of exceptional ability and unusual promise.

The Committee does not believe it to be wise, or necessary, at this time, to make sweeping changes in the regular requirements for admission of candidates either for the A.B. or B.S. degree. It is our unanimous conviction, however, that greater discretionary power might well be employed in certain individual cases in which the qualifications of the candidates are obviously such as to warrant the assumption that they are adequately fitted to profit by the advantages of the College even though they fall short of the precise number of hours in a particular subject normally required of candidates for the A.B. or B.S. degrees. It is expected that such cases will be acted upon favorably only when the Recording Committee shall have made the most careful study of the candidates' entire school records.

II. It is further recommended that a plan, previously submitted by the Committee on the Freshman-Sophomore

Curriculum in the College Year 1931-32, now be reconsidered in slightly modified form: That a member of the present teaching Faculty be designated as Director of Admissions and Visitor of Preparatory Schools and that he be made primarily responsible for establishing and maintaining relations between the College and the preparatory and high schools within the State and, when desirable, outside the State.

It is recommended also that this representative of the Faculty be made *ex officio* member of the Recording Committee and an adviser in all matters relating to admission of students to the College.

It is the sense of the Committee that this function can best be performed by a member of the Faculty actually engaged in teaching and intimately associated with the class-room work of the College, and that, for the present, it is inadvisable to create a special administrative official for this purpose. It is anticipated that the member of the Faculty entrusted with this responsibility shall be given a limited teaching schedule, that he shall be provided with adequate stenographic and secretarial aid and such funds as may be necessary for the most advantageous performance of his duties.

We are of course not so sanguine as to believe that all the problems connected with the admission of candidates are to be solved by these new provisions, but we do hope that these changes are in the interest of sane progress.

In Maine, we are facing a very serious situation, due to the fact that the public high schools, suffering from lack of proper financial support, are finding more and more difficulty in properly preparing students for college. If the public high schools of Maine do not improve, we are faced with the dilemma of lowering our standards or compelling more and more boys to supplement their high school course by a year or more in a private preparatory school. This applies principally to the students of average ability. The boy who is superior mentally can always look after himself; but the student who is good college material but who has not the ability or the energy to fit himself for college without excellent teaching and supervision,

will in all probability fail to meet our requirements unless the work in the average Maine high school is greatly improved. It may well be that, under the more elastic provisions of the new system for admission, some students can enter Bowdoin from Maine schools who are now being excluded; but, until there is better financial support for the Maine public high schools from towns and state alike, we cannot expect proportionately as many candidates from Maine as we have had in the past, unless we are willing to lower our standards of admission below those required by colleges of our class, and few friends of Bowdoin would wish us to do that.

VI. GENERAL FINANCIAL POLICY

In order to make clear the methods which the College employed during the depression, it may be well to review a bit of recent history. When the financial situation began to be very serious, in January, 1933, the members of the Faculty and the other officers of the College cheerfully agreed to contribute ten per cent. of their salaries to the Alumni Fund, the President contributing fifteen per cent. by reason of his larger stipend. A month later, that is in February, 1933, the salaries and wages of all other employees were cut ten per cent., except that a decent minimum was preserved. During the past two years the normal increases in Faculty salaries have also been suspended. Due to these economies, the College has not been obliged to borrow a single dollar, nor is it at all in debt; for the two years ending June 30, 1932, and June 30, 1933, the books were balanced. The somewhat large deficit for last year was paid out of the general unrestricted funds of the College, and the probable deficit for this year will be taken care of from the same source. During 1932, owing to the passing of dividends, members of the Faculty received no benefits from the Curtis Fund for the increase of faculty salaries. Fortunately, with the resumption of dividends in January, 1934, much of this added compensation (about seventy per cent.) has become available.

For the past two years, at the suggestion of the Faculty itself, we have employed a few teaching fellows from the ranks of our young graduates who, trained for college work, had not been able to secure positions. A part of this expense was paid from

special gifts, a part from the general income of the College.

In a word, the College has been able to keep its organization pretty well intact. We have not, to be sure, added any permanent members to the Faculty, but we have not been obliged to cut down the staff except in the department of athletics where, partly for purposes of economy and partly on account of reorganization of the department, it was not found possible to retain the services of a very valuable instructor.

It is a pleasure to pay tribute to the fine spirit of coöperation shown by teaching and working staff alike. In certain instances the reduced compensations have worked hardship, but we are all grateful for the consideration shown and for the sane policy adopted by the Governing Boards. In an organization like ours there is a certain unity in the realization that all are treated alike; that we are all in the same boat in fair weather or foul.

It is well to emphasize that, without the contributions above mentioned and the economies above described, we should have run into alarmingly large deficits which would seriously have crippled the future work of the College. It is of course our hope that the cuts may soon be restored; but in all probability we shall have to pursue the same policies of economy for at least another year.

VII. THE ATHLETIC SITUATION

As most of the alumni of the College are fully aware, during the past year there has been much discussion and debate in regard to the athletic policies of the College. It would be idle to deny that a disastrous football season added fuel to the flames of agitation, but apart altogether from the situation thereby arising there has been a feeling in many quarters that the management and direction of athletics has not been on the best possible basis. Following the resignation, in January, of Mr. Charles W. Bowser as football coach and the appointment of Mr. Adam Walsh as his successor, I requested, and in April received from three different quarters reports on the whole athletic situation. One of the reports came from a committee of undergraduates. This committee, appointed by the Student Council, consisted of Elmer L. Hutchinson '35, chairman; Donald F. Barnes '35, secretary; Robert P. Ashley, Jr., '36, John M. Beale '35, Lawrence

Dana '35, Gilbert D. Harrison, Jr., '35, Rodney C. Larcom, Jr., '36, and Paul E. Sullivan '35. The report was extremely interesting and able. The students presented their ideas both in regard to intramural and intercollegiate sports, urged more attention to basketball, approved the present programme in regard to required athletics, and advocated a change in the athletic administration taking away from the Athletic Council the power of veto over the acts and recommendations of the Athletic Director; the report also suggested that all members of the department of physical training should have seats on the Faculty. The undergraduate committee indicated their belief that the general athletic situation at Bowdoin is intrinsically healthy and that those who have spoken dolefully about the poor situation have evidently had reference to the football problem which has now been satisfactorily remedied. The undergraduates also expressed their views on questions of admission, of more and better publicity for the athletics of the College, and in the entire report endeavored to give the views of the undergraduates with the undergraduates' suggestions for remedying ills and preserving benefits.

I regard this report as most helpful and as indicating the sane and healthy attitude which most students display in all matters of athletics, and which is often a lesson to their elders.

The report of the Faculty committee, which consisted of Associate Professor Herbert R. Brown, chairman; and Messrs. Hormell, Means, Kendrick, and P. S. Wilder, naturally considered more at length the educational nature of the problem, and set down the following guiding principle:

- a. Bowdoin is primarily an institution of learning.
- b. Athletics form a natural and valuable emotional outlet for the College as a whole and for undergraduates in particular.
- c. Athletics constitute an important and legitimate phase of physical education and should therefore be directly under the educational control of the College.
- d. The responsibility for bringing all aspects of athletics and physical education into a wholesome relation to the intellectual life of the College rests upon the President and Faculty.

The report emphasizes the thought that for a period of more than forty years in questions of athletics, the Faculty has failed to assert its rightful leadership, therefore on the shoulders of the President and Faculty today rests more urgently the responsibility for the educational control of athletic policies. The committee believes that the Athletic Council should be solely an advisory body, that the Director of Athletics should have more power, and that the members of the athletic staff should be given faculty status.

In regard to the attitude of the Faculty toward intercollegiate athletics, the report says:

Such an appraisal must take into account the fact that any body composed of sixty men trained in a score of institutions in the United States and abroad is certain to hold different views on a subject as broad as that of athletic policy. There is a small minority which believes that the physical and emotional needs of the students can best be served by a system of intramural sports. There are others who are keenly critical of many of the evils which accompany an over-emphasis upon intercollegiate competition. This natural divergence of opinion is not a sign of hostility, to, but rather of an interest in, the manifold problems of athletic administration. To insist that all members of the Faculty hold the same view about athletics would be as absurd as the demand that they vote the same way politically or agree in all other matters of educational policy. The faculty committee has discovered no formula for the successful administration of Bowdoin athletics. The problem lies in the delicate adjustment of human relationships and will yield only to the coöperation of all those concerned with the whole programme of the College. That this coöperation may be achieved by a frank recognition of the rightful place athletics should enjoy as an integral part of this programme is the hope of the committee. The offer of the College has room for the fierce joys of bodily conflict, the generous enthusiasms, and the unselfish loyalty of intercollegiate athletics. To preserve these qualities and to bring

them into wholesome and harmonious relationship with the intellectual life of the College is the grave responsibility of the President and Faculty.

So clear and admirable is this faculty presentation of the problem of athletics that I trust that along with the other reports it may soon be published as a college document.

The history of the report drawn up by a committee of the alumni is somewhat different. Last November, at a meeting of the Alumni Council, a standing committee on athletics was appointed to "explore and investigate all phases of the subject of athletics at Bowdoin, and report its findings and recommendation to the Council at its meeting in June." In January I requested the appointment of an alumni committee and was delighted to accept the suggestion that the committee already named by the Alumni Council should function. This committee consisted originally of the following members of the Alumni Council: Waldo R. Flinn '22, of New York, chairman; Thomas C. White '03, of Lewiston; Dr. Frank A. Smith '12, of Westbrook. The committee was empowered to augment its numbers and appointed the following members from the general alumni body: Wallace M. Powers '04, of Boston; John H. Halford '07, of Philadelphia; Harold H. Burton '09, of Cleveland; Sumner T. Pike '13, of New York; Earle S. Thompson '14, of New York; Sherman N. Shumway '17, of Bangor; Alden H. Sawyer '27, of Portland; and Charles C. Bilodeau '32, now a medical student at Columbia.

The committee came to the conclusion that in the promotion of health, and in physical education in general, the College has kept pace with the best practice in these fields, and that the dissatisfaction which has been apparent has been almost entirely in connection with competitive athletics. The committee therefore recommends the reorganization of the Athletic Council with most of the present powers retained but with the elimination of the present veto power over the election of the Athletic Director. The report considers eligibility rules and entrance requirements. In regard to the latter, stating emphatically "that it does not advocate changing any of the requirements for the sole purpose of improving the material for Bowdoin athletic teams." The report also contained interesting and specific suggestions in re-

gard to the proper methods of attracting sub-Freshmen, and of the necessity for a more attractive and informational descriptive booklet.

To these committees individually and collectively, and especially to their chairmen, I should like to express the very real gratitude of the College for the great amount of work performed and for the careful and painstaking reports submitted.

These reports are now being studied by a committee of the Governing Boards consisting, from the Board of Trustees, of Alfred B. White '98, of Boston, and Philip Dana '96, Treasurer of the College; and from the Board of Overseers, George R. Walker '02, of New York, and Lyman A. Cousens '02, of Portland. Their recommendations will be submitted to the Governing Boards at their annual meetings next month, and although it is premature to outline the final action, the graduates and friends of the College may be assured that there will be a better set-up on the side of organization, and other constructive steps taken

VIII. *NEEDS OF THE COLLEGE*

1. First of all, an increase in the annual contributions made to income of the Alumni Fund. With the decreasing yield from investments, the Alumni Fund becomes of more and more importance, not only because of the interest in the partnership of the College which it displays, but because of annual financial support coming from a large number of small gifts.

2. Funds for a new Chemistry Building, adequately endowed.

3. Funds for the development of the Department of Music, especially in the direction of concerts.

4. The beginning of an endowment for the support of inter-collegiate athletics, in order to get away from the vicious circle of too great dependence on gate receipts.

5. Funds for the erection, equipment, and endowment of a modest "Little Theatre".

6. Funds for the development, improvement, and beautifying of the campus and other grounds of the College.

7. To improve our athletic equipment we need a covered hockey rink, some squash courts, and more tennis courts.

8. Personally, I still advocate the erection of a Senior dormitory, when funds become available.

9. Funds for the extension of the service of the College to the community, so that interested men and women in our neighborhood may share more widely in the privileges which the College offers, — a desirable project in the near future when adult education will surely be more in demand.

10. Funds for additional graduate scholarships, to be available not only for students in the graduate schools of arts and sciences, but for students in the law, in business, and in other professions — except medicine, where we now have the great benefits secured from the Garcelon-Merritt Medical Scholarships.

IX. ACADEMIC FREEDOM

In these days when there is so much public discussion of the freedom of the press, it may not be impertinent to remark that the preservation of democratic institutions depends in equal degree on the freedom of teaching. Bowdoin College has always stood for this great principle. We believe today that the College should be open to the expression of opinion honestly given from many different schools of thought. We do not wish to allow propaganda of any sort to get the upper hand here. On the other hand, tolerance should not be misunderstood for indifference. As President Hopkins rightly put it: "We who believe in American ideals should not remain inarticulate or passive in support of those ideals." But there is a wide difference between that point of view and a reactionary attitude that would seek to prevent students from becoming acquainted with different political, social, and economic theories. In many other countries of the world millions of students are being indoctrinated with ideas sent down to school, college, or university from a highly centralized government. Even the faintest beginnings of such a policy or such an attitude, the college of liberal arts should resist with all its strength.

X. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

During the past year, the Faculty has been discussing and acting upon various suggestions for the improvement of the instruction given by the College. Some of them have had to do with changes in the Sophomore-Freshman curricula, with better

methods for preparing students for the general examinations, with devices for encouraging the abler undergraduates to do more work on their own and with consideration of the practices in those respects of other colleges of our class. Among other changes proposed is one that I have advocated (so far unsuccessfully) of permitting the Recording Committee of the Faculty, under certain conditions, to allow a student to substitute another course for a required course if, after an honest effort to pass it, he can convince the committee that repeated attempts are a hindrance to his intellectual progress. It sometimes happens that with a student, good in other studies, so much effort is demanded to secure a passing mark in one of the required courses that valuable time is really lost. There is a limit to mere mental and moral discipline.

The Governing Boards, also, in a world of change, will have some interesting questions to debate next month. Among them will be the reorganization of the athletic department; a proposal to try not a week-end but an end-of-the-week Commencement with Thursday, Friday, and Saturday substituted for the present Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in the week's programme; and a regulation to do away with the present bond required of Freshmen, to provide that all college bills shall be payable in advance with arrangements for partial deferred payments for such parents as so desire.

In reviewing the year as a whole I should like to mention the increased activity of the undergraduate political forum, the excellence of the college papers — the *Quill*, the *Orient*, with even a word of praise for the illegitimate *Growler*, — the foundation of a rifle club, the revival of interest in debating, the fact that more Greek was read in and out of class by more and better students than for at least a quarter of a century, the purchase of a tract of land from the Chandler estate so as to preserve intact the holdings of the College on the Bath Road through the so-called Bowdoin Pines, and the gift of Mr. John Sterling Rockefeller of Kent Island, New Brunswick, for an ornithological station under the direction of the department of biology. Nor should I fail to record the resignation of Miss Anna E. Smith, for twenty-one years the devoted and able Curator of the Art Collections, whose service to the College

through contacts with visitors and students has been of inestimable value.

My pen could run on in writing of things concerning the College for page after page. It would record my very real admiration for the present undergraduate body, and a word of warm praise for the President of the Student Council. It would not by any manner of means tell all that it knows about the undergraduates; to paraphrase Horace, it is well to be silent on occasion; but it would record emphatically that, by and large, we have had an extraordinarily fine year, — perhaps on the whole the finest year since I became President in 1918. The many difficulties which this college, with all other institutions, faces, — the very real challenge which the proper preparation of youth for life's duties calls forth, — the temporal uncertainties of the immediate future, can all be placed against the background of Bowdoin's history and service of one hundred and thirty years, and against a western sky enlightened by hope.

Respectfully submitted,

KENNETH C. M. SILLS.

May 24, 1935.

APPENDIX A

Report of the College Physician

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The health of the College for the year has been very satisfactory, and with the exception of 20 cases of measles there have been no contagious diseases. In comparison to the number of students sick with measles in other institutions, our number here has been very small. This is probably due to the fact that students come to the Infirmary for any minor ailment, and any possible contagion is segregated before other students are exposed.

In all 84 patients have been hospitalized, a total of 236 days, an average of less than three days per patient.

There has been one serious case of appendicitis, which developed and was operated on while the student was at home, and one acute pleurisy case that was very tedious but not complicated. To date there has been no case of pneumonia in the College for the year.

About 800 treatments of hydrotherapy and massage have been given, and 60 X-ray examinations have been made.

In the near future I would suggest that a dietitian, whose duty would be to supervise the menus of the several eating places of the College should be appointed. Until such time, it might be possible to carry on such a service from the Infirmary.

With the continuous run of incipient colds, which we have throughout the year, it is possible that the more or less unbalanced diet that the students have at the fraternity houses, particularly, may have some bearing on the incidence of these colds.

I wish to express in this report my appreciation to Dr. Allan Woodcock, of Bangor, for his excellent operation and care of a student with an old athletic knee injury. This operation was performed in the hope that the student might participate in football this next Fall.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY L. JOHNSON, *College Physician.*

APPENDIX B

Sunday Chapel Speakers

1934

Sept. 30—The President.

Oct. 7—Rev. Bernard Iddings Bell, LL.D., of Providence, R. I.

14—Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., of Portland.

21—Rev. Robert W. Gammon, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.

28—The President.

Nov. 4—Rev. Ray Gibbons, of Westbrook.

11—Armistice Day: The President.

18—Red Cross Representative.

25—The President.

Dec. 9—Rev. Norman D. Goehring, of Cambridge, Mass.

16—The President.

1935

Jan. 6—Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., of Portland.

13—Bishop Charles Wesley Burns, LL.D., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Boston.

20—Organ Recital, — College Organist.

Feb. 10—Rev. Sidney Lovett, Chaplain of Yale University.

17—The President.

24—Rev. Theodore O. Wedel, Ph.D., of New York City.

Mar. 3—Rev. Newton C. Fetter, of Cambridge.

10—The President.

17—Prof. J. Seelye Bixler, Ph.D., of Harvard University.

24—Rev. Joseph C. MacDonald, of Waban, Mass.

Apr. 14—Rev. John C. Schroeder, D.D., of Portland.

21—Rev. Chauncey W. Goodrich, D.D., of Brunswick.

28—Rev. Morgan P. Noyes, of Montclair, N. J.

May 5—Rev. Ben Roberts, of Newton Highlands, Mass.

12—Rev. Samuel Macaulay Lindsay, D.D., of Brookline.

19—Rev. Miles H. Krumbine, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio.

26—The President.

APPENDIX C

Religious Preference · 1934-1935

Congregational	.	.	.	.	.	.	186
Episcopal	.	.	.	.	.	.	109
Baptist	.	.	.	.	.	.	53
Unitarian	.	.	.	.	.	.	48
Roman Catholic	.	.	.	.	.	.	44
Jewish	.	.	.	.	.	.	35
Methodist	.	.	.	.	.	.	32
Presbyterian	.	.	.	.	.	.	20
Christian Science	.	.	.	.	.	.	17
Universalist	.	.	.	.	.	.	12
Christian	.	.	.	.	.	.	5
Federated Churches	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Lutheran	2
Dutch Reformed	1
Swedenborgian	1
Theosophist	1
No preference	12
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ASSISTANT PROFESSOR GEORGE B. WELCH

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REPORT OF THE ACTING DEAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

I have a friend who knows his Shakespeare well. Aptly he rolls Elizabethan phrases off his tongue, always with great satisfaction to himself and often to the great delight of his hearers. He doesn't, however, know the workings of a dean's office so well as he does the writings of the great dramatist. In consequence he rates none too high the work of a dean. To him thumbing attendance cards, weighing rationalized excuses, listening to trumped-up alibis, and reading letters from fond parents who, he says, would have you think that their young numbskulls are budding geniuses are hardly worthy tasks for a grown man, much less for an immortal soul. He insists that Iago best phrased the work of a college dean when, in sparring with Desdemona, he asserted that the crowning work of even a deserving woman is but "To suckle fools and chronicle small beer". Scant need is there to tell you, Mr. President, who were an understanding and successful dean of Bowdoin for seven years, that my friend's is "a lame and impotent conclusion". Not this phrase of Shakespeare's, but another best describes the dean's office. It is a "coign of vantage". From it he has opportunity to look out upon the college campus and down into a boy's consciousness and see there things which he had never dreamed of seeing from his professor's chair. I have read of manikins whose bodies are so transparent that one can watch with accuracy the crimson stream of blood as it is pumped from the heart into the arteries and throbs through all the circulatory system back again into the heart by way of the veins. An interesting sight indeed! But more interesting is it to watch the workings of a boy's mind as he is torn by his loyalties, on this side to be true to his friends and on that to be loyal to the truth, or to see by what processes it is that a boy when hard pressed, sometimes from without, more often from within, can pass from laughter to tears, from bold defiance to blushing confusion or open confession. It is not seldom the dean's high privilege to know something of the problems and perplexities, the obstinate questionings, the doubts and desires and imperious

passions, that are concealed beneath the seeming nonchalance of the college boy. It is sometimes his privilege to be asked for advice not only concerning courses of study, or means and methods of meeting urgent financial needs, or the choice of a life-work, but indeed concerning broken hopes and troubled consciences and disappointed loves and failing faiths. It is this, the kernel within the husk, the juice beneath the rind, that keeps the work of a dean from becoming mechanical and perfunctory. And it is because of this that I here want to thank you, and through you the Boards, for the opportunity of serving for a fourth time as Acting Dean. How successful that work has been is for others to say but that I have enjoyed it to the utmost I can here set down with both propriety and truth.

These have been busy months. As the years pass, the dean's duties multiply. It is all-important that he do at least some teaching. Not only Bowdoin tradition but sound educational policy demands that. His intimate knowledge of many details, if not his wisdom, is useful at many committee meetings. He must attend promptly to a fairly large correspondence. His letters must not go unanswered. He must know what is going on in the recitation rooms by day, and at least some of the things that happen in the dormitories and chapter houses and on the campus by night. It is his duty to give first, and even second, aid to students not only while they are here but also in their entrances and their exits. It is for him to welcome their coming and, when necessary, to speed their parting. His duties are not even then done. He can many times render valuable assistance in helping young graduates get their feet placed. Through Dean Nixon's initiative and effort and also because of the depression, this placement work has become increasingly important.

For these and many other reasons the dean should use every possible device to save valuable time and should be given every reasonable facility to make his work vital and effective. In this connection I cannot refrain from making one or two suggestions, perfectly obvious though they may seem to be.

Not once or twice during the last year have I been led to exclaim that if my ship should ever come in — and I must admit that it is still some way out at sea — I should desire first of all to use a part of my newly gotten gain to provide an adequate

office for the dean. To share an office with the President is an honor and many times a pleasure, but to be obliged to slip in and slip out at becoming moments is bothersome and time-consuming for all and often means that the dean must play the role of the Artful Dodger. It is devoutly to be desired that before many months Massachusetts Hall can be so reconstructed that the Dean will have a dignified and commodious office. I know of no one thing that can just now add more to his convenience and efficiency.

Moreover some method should be devised whereby the Dean will not have to use precious hours on trivial tasks, hearing, for example, why John Doe had to consult the dentist on Monday, or Richard Roe the oculist on Tuesday, or why *per force* John Smith, Jr., must grace his sister's wedding on Wednesday. A dean ought not to have to spend his time wondering why sicknesses become so prevalent and home engagements so pressing on just those days at the very ends and beginnings of the semesters when attendance at classes is of prime importance. I do not believe the day has yet come when students in general should be allowed to go to classes or not as they wish. Indeed I am so old-fashioned that I should not die of a broken heart, and I have a suspicion there are other members of the Faculty who would still survive, if the Dean's List were consigned to the limbo of forgotten things. But I do believe that some system of compulsory attendance may be devised, resembling somewhat perhaps the credit system at Dartmouth, that can largely run itself or at least can be handled by a clerk whose time is far less valuable than the dean's.

By custom and the laws of the College a large part of the discipline of the students is in the Dean's hands. Responsibility for the right conduct of 580 young men herded in dormitories and chapter houses, even if they are the intelligentsia of the community, is not to be lightly regarded. Of course, the knowledge that I always could count upon your hearty coöperation and experienced advice relieved the weight of that responsibility immensely. Nevertheless I must admit that I looked forward to the year not without apprehension. In my anxiety I did not forget that the sale of liquor in Maine had become legalized; that although liquor could be bought before, it was not as now ex-

hibited with alluring appeal in stores and hotels; and I was reminded on every hand that alcohol and gasoline when wrongly mixed are bound to bring tragedy. Considering these conditions and considering also that here in Maine since the repeal of a prohibitory law that had been on the Statute books for eighty-four years, the recorded sales of intoxicating liquors have amounted to one million, two hundred thousand dollars, I cannot but feel that while the conduct of Bowdoin students in this regard has not been one hundred per cent. perfect, it at least might be graded as B plus. At all odds I am certain that there is firmly fixed in the consciousness of all our students the conviction that the College will not wink at the excessive use of alcoholic liquors and that to drive a car while under the influence of alcohol is not only a breaking of the law of the State but a serious infraction of college discipline and will without fail be dealt with accordingly.

I say "not only a breaking of the law of the State". By that phrasing I would not for a moment imply that that is not a most culpable offense. To teach its students to be good citizens is one of the prime duties of a college, and one of the fundamental responsibilities of a good citizen is to obey the laws of the land. Some weeks ago a metropolitan newspaper complained that the chief task of college deans nowadays seems to be a hurrying and scurrying to the court room, to assist their protégées who have been haled before the judge to escape by hook or by crook the penalties of the law simply because they are college students. With that view of either the students' obligations or the dean's duties I have not and never have had the slightest sympathy. If students steal, if they destroy the property of others, if they create disturbance or make nuisances of themselves in public, they should be treated exactly as other citizens are. To lead them to think that because they attend college they are favored subjects, immune to the penalties of the law, is to teach to them dangerous and hateful heresy and to create prejudice and dissension in the minds of the less privileged. Students are citizens, with the rights and responsibilities of citizens, and should be treated as citizens.

The most serious student disturbance during the year, indeed almost the only one, arose from an overwrought hostility be-

tween Freshmen and Sophomores. Originating in the traditional rivalry between the two lower classes, fostered by the abuses of Proclamation Night, and especially aggravated by the rough treatment meted out to the Freshmen by Phi Chi in the name of discipline, the contest degenerated from good-natured horse-play to the paying off of personal grudges and the engaging in free fights, reminiscent of the "yagger wars" in days long gone by. That there was fault on both sides cannot be denied. It was something which neither class can ever remember with pleasure or point to with pride. But out of it has come I think some good. By faculty action and in accordance with student sentiment, Phi Chi as a Sophomore hazing society has been abolished, let us hope forever. Rivalry between Sophomores and Freshmen will no doubt live on, perhaps for a long time, but from this disturbance have resulted, I believe, a better understanding of the rights and interests of others and clearer ideals of class conduct.

And let me add that I have only words of praise for the action of the Student Council throughout the year. Led by its able president, Howard Niblock, it has shown courage, restraint, tact, and sound judgment, and proved a power for good in our college community. It has made me believe more than ever before in what I have often heard you say that the heart of youth in these days, especially of Bowdoin students, is still essentially healthy and sound.

While the dean is compelled to be interested in discipline, he must not of course forget the end and aim of the college, the real reasons for its existing. He is therefore concerned, as are all other members of the Faculty, in any plans that have to do with the preparation and selection of Bowdoin students and their training in college. It is with keen interest that I have watched, and slightly participated in, the work of the faculty committee under the competent chairmanship of Professor Van Cleve, as they have during the year studied the problems of admission and the possible reorganization of our curriculum. Their recommendations I believe are sound: (1) the appointment of a member of the Faculty, a man thoroughly acquainted with our traditions and ideals, to act as liason officer between the College and the fitting schools; (2) the granting of more authority to the Recording Committee whereby in certain special cases

they may be able, not to make the requirements easier but simply to make them more elastic; so that candidates who obviously have the ability and are really fitted to do college work shall not be denied admission because of some minor requirement. Concerning these two recommendations there can be I think but little difference of opinion. But the reorganization of the curriculum, the fixing of the requirements for the different degrees, is a more difficult matter.

I heard the president of a liberal New England college say the other day that in education as in government we Americans are at the present time immensely like Abraham as he set forth from Ur of the Chaldees. We know not whither we are going. Certainly education in even the liberal colleges of New England is more in a state of flux than I have ever known it to be. Almost every college in this part of the country is rewriting its curriculum, and some of the changes made or suggested are fundamental and far-reaching. The abandonment of Latin, for example, as a requirement for the A.B. degree is by no means a minor or superficial change. It goes deep. To a great extent it means that Latin will disappear from our secondary schools. When we recall the important part that that language has played for generations, yea for centuries, in the education of youth and in the acquirement of knowledge and the growth of culture among men, we cannot look upon this change lightly. It may well mean not progress but retrogression. That way at least lies danger. We should, if at all, enter upon it only after very careful consideration of all it means and may mean.

The real work of a college cannot of course be adequately expressed by graphs or tables of statistics but the following may give some information which will prove interesting or significant to the readers of this report.

Respectfully submitted,

WILMOT B. MITCHELL, *Acting Dean.*

APPENDIX

I. Enrollment

Number of		
Students enrolled Sept. 27, 1934 ..	580	(Sept. 20, 1933—580)
Students enrolled Dec. 1, 1934 ..	580	(Dec. 1, 1933—580)
Left between Sept. 27th and Dec. 1st	0	
Students enrolled March 1, 1935		571
Left between Dec. 1st and March 1st, 1935		21
Seniors finishing work for degree		1
Students re-admitted		12
	Sept. 27, 1934	March 1, 1935
Students in Senior Class	106	108
Students in Junior Class	144	144
Students in Sophomore Class	148	143
Students in Freshman Class	175	172
Special Students	4	2
Graduates Pursuing Special Courses	3	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	580	571

II. Geographical Distribution

Massachusetts	228
Maine	216
New York	35
New Jersey	26
Connecticut	17
Pennsylvania	16
New Hampshire	12
Rhode Island	6
Illinois	5
Ohio	4
Vermont	3
Michigan	2
Minnesota	2
Nebraska	2
California	1
Colorado	1

Missouri	I
Wisconsin	I
England	2
<hr/>	
Total	580

III. Maine Residents at Bowdoin College

County	No.
Androscoggin	12
Aroostook	10
Cumberland	91
Franklin	3
Hancock	6
Kennebec	11
Knox	5
Lincoln	2
Oxford	13
Penobscot	15
Piscataquis	3
Sagadahoc	14
Somerset	10
Waldo	2
Washington	2
York	17
<hr/>	
	216

IV. Enrollment in Courses 1934-1935

Course	First Semester	Second Semester
Art 3, 4	21	23
Art 7, 8	19	27
Astronomy 1, 2	17	30
Biblical Literature 1, 2	9	27
Botany		33
Chemistry 1, 2	85	87
Chemistry 3, 4	63	47
Chemistry 5, 6	20	13
Chemistry 7, 8	45	36
Chemistry 9, 10	21	10
Chemistry 11, 12	11	11

Economics 1, 2	107	109
Economics 3, 4	18	16
Economics 9, 10	30	33
Economics 11	25	
Economics 13, 14	26	14
Economics 15, 16	26	23
Education 3, 4	11	13
English 1, 2	171	172
English 4	171	
English 5, 6	8	11
English 7, 8	10	10
English 11, 12	46	40
English 13, 14	34	33
English 15, 16	22	20
English 19, 20	7	7
English 27, 28	27	25
French 1, 2	21	20
French 3, 4	156	146
French 5, 6	64	65
French 7, 8	11	11
French 11, 12	11	10
French 13, 14	7	9
French 15, 16	11	11
Geology 1, 2	23	21
German 1, 2	101	122
German 3, 4	26	23
German 5, 6	5	7
German 7, 8	7	7
German 11, 12	8	7
German 13, 14	9	8
German 15, 16	4	4
Government 1, 2	51	50
Government 3, 4	23	21
Government 7, 8	25	23
Government 9, 10	27	26
Government 11, 12	8	6
Greek 1, 2	12	12
Greek 3, 4	10	9
Greek 19, 20	6	4

History 1, 2	105	104
History 7, 8	34	51
History 9, 10	23	23
History 11, 12	29	30
History 14		10
History 15A	14	
History 17, 18	24	28
History 19, 20	5	4
Hygiene	150	
Italian 1, 2	12	12
Latin A, B	14	14
Latin 1, 2	23	25
Latin 6		6
Latin 7	7	
Literature 1, 2	96	91
Mathematics 1, 2	137	121
Mathematics 3, 4	29	29
Mathematics 5, 6	10	10
Mathematics 7, 8	8	7
Mathematics 11, 12	19	12
Music 1, 2	46	43
Music 3, 4	4	6
Music 5, 6	3	3
Philosophy 1, 2	45	45
Philosophy 4		12
Philosophy 5	9	
Philosophy 7, 8	4	12
Physics 1, 2	71	64
Physics 4		10
Physics 5, 6	14	12
Physics 7	6	
Psychology 1, 2	43	43
Psychology 3, 4	12	13
Psychology 5, 6	10	9
Sociology 1, 2	39	35
Sociology 3, 4	6	6
Zoölogy 1, 2	64	66
Zoölogy 3, 4	52	46
Zoölogy 7, 8	5	5
Zoölogy 9, 12	23	10

V. Student Council Cup Standing
February, 1935

Non-fraternity	12.0000
Alpha Tau Omega	11.9743
Zeta Psi	11.6400
Theta Delta Chi	10.4102
Delta Kappa Epsilon	10.2000
Sigma Nu	10.1621
Delta Upsilon	9.9411
Chi Psi	9.7804
Alpha Delta Phi	9.6791
Beta Theta Pi	9.0277
Kappa Sigma	8.9354
Psi Upsilon	7.7209

VI. Student Council Cup 1911-1935

Date	Fraternity	High Average	General Average
Feb., 1911	Delta Upsilon	11.9683	10.0209
June, 1911	Delta Upsilon	15.3050	12.2834
Feb., 1912	Delta Upsilon	12.1700	10.0515
June, 1912	Delta Upsilon	15.7500	13.1750
Feb., 1913	Delta Upsilon	12.7750	10.4801
June, 1913	Delta Upsilon	15.9700	13.6332
Feb., 1914	Delta Upsilon	11.6150	9.7038
June, 1914	Delta Upsilon	13.6700	12.4385
Feb., 1915	Bowdoin Club	11.3513	9.9176
June, 1915	Bowdoin Club	14.1350	12.8082
Feb., 1916	Beta Chi (now Sigma Nu)	12.1360	10.3430
June, 1916	Alpha Delta Phi	14.9400	12.9990
Feb., 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi)	12.6890	10.6470
June, 1917	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi)	15.9190	12.4940
Feb., 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi)	13.1000	11.1353
June, 1918	Phi Theta Upsilon (now Chi Psi)	17.0830	14.2610
Mar., 1918	Chi Psi	11.7000	10.1637
June, 1919	Not available		
Feb., 1920	Zeta Psi	10.1818	9.2534
June, 1920	Theta Delta Chi	12.6000	11.5920
Feb., 1921	Zeta Psi	13.6666	12.5949
June, 1921	Phi Delta Psi	13.6666	12.5949
Feb., 1922	Phi Delta Psi	10.3673	8.1516
June, 1922	Phi Delta Psi	11.2800	9.0321
Feb., 1923	Chi Psi	9.2179	7.9641
June, 1923	Delta Upsilon	12.1143	10.5400

Feb., 1924	Phi Delta Psi	11.2419	9.1254
June, 1924	Phi Delta Psi	14.0500	11.4241
Feb., 1925	Phi Delta Psi	11.0270	8.9190
June, 1925	Phi Delta Psi	13.7297	11.7922
Feb., 1926	Phi Delta Psi	11.5520	9.4346
June, 1926	Phi Delta Psi	11.1527	9.8634
Feb., 1927	Delta Upsilon	11.3610	9.6465
June, 1927	Beta Theta Pi	10.3680	9.3943
Feb., 1928	Zeta Psi	10.7090	9.4000
June, 1928	Chi Psi	10.5312	9.4440
Feb., 1929	Chi Psi	11.7352	8.9791
June, 1929	Chi Psi	12.2420	9.6300
Feb., 1930	Chi Psi	12.3870	10.4080
June, 1930	Chi Psi	11.2900	9.3301
Feb., 1931	Chi Psi	11.3010	9.7989
June, 1931	Chi Psi	10.3030	8.8336
Feb., 1932	Zeta Psi	10.9280	10.2236
June, 1932	Kappa Sigma	10.1935	9.0375
Feb., 1933	Alpha Tau Omega	11.5000	9.7622
June, 1933	Alpha Tau Omega	10.1570	8.0518
Feb., 1934	Theta Delta Chi	11.2700	9.9245
June, 1934	Alpha Tau Omega	9.8040	8.8266
Feb., 1935	Alpha Tau Omega	11.9743	10.1226

This cup has been awarded 48 times, 10 times to Delta Upsilon, 4 times to Phi Theta Upsilon, which is now Chi Psi, 9 times to Phi Delta Psi, the local fraternity (now Alpha Tau Omega), 9 times to Chi Psi, 4 times to Alpha Tau Omega, 4 times to Zeta Psi, twice to the Bowdoin Club which no longer exists, twice to Theta Delta Chi, and once each to Alpha Delta Phi, Beta Chi which is now Sigma Nu, Beta Theta Pi, and Kappa Sigma. The non-fraternity group had the highest average for 12 semesters but since the cup is awarded to a fraternity or club, this fact does not appear above.

The general average is the average of the whole college at the time of each award.

The average of the general average, or the average of scholarship since 1911, is 10.4094.

The average of the winners' averages is 12.2118.

VII. Abraxas Cup Standing

February, 1935

Bangor High	18.000
Portland High	17.000

Woburn High	16.686
Deering High	14.200
Morse High (Bath)	13.666
Fryeburg Academy	12.250
Deerfield Academy	11.500
Loomis School	11.000
Phillips Exeter Academy	11.000
Worcester Academy	11.000
Winchester High	10.750
Melrose High	10.666
Newton High	10.666
Peabody High	10.666
Cony High	10.000
Holderness School	9.333
Hebron Academy	8.833
William Penn Charter	8.750
North High (Worcester)	7.000
Lynn English High	4.666
Wassookeag School	3.666

VIII. Abraxas Cup — 1915-1935

Date	Winner	Winning Average	Average of All Schools Competing
Feb., 1915	Exeter Academy	15.1250	10.0740
Feb., 1916	Portland H. S.	11.9000	9.1180
Feb., 1917	Dexter H. S.	12.8333	9.6207
Feb., 1918	Skowhegan H. S.	15.8333	10.6560
Feb., 1919	Edward Little H. S.	11.3333	10.0694
Feb., 1920	Jordan H. S.	11.3333	8.6548
Feb., 1921	Brunswick H. S.	15.1250	8.7295
Feb., 1922	Portland H. S.	13.6600	8.4650
Feb., 1923	Deering H. S.	12.6000	6.6676
Feb., 1924	Brunswick H. S.	12.2727	9.0245
Feb., 1925	Bangor H. S.	8.8423	8.0235
Feb., 1926	Livermore Falls H. S.	12.6250	8.5400
Feb., 1927	Deering H. S.	16.0000	10.6100
Feb., 1928	Deering H. S.	15.1666	9.6254
Feb., 1929	Deering H. S.	14.7500	9.2032

Feb., 1930	Maine Central Institute . . .	17.6660	11.5360
Feb., 1931	Bangor H. S.	13.2500	7.5382
Feb., 1932	Portland H. S.	16.0000	9.2490
Feb., 1933	Portland H. S.	17.1420	11.4470
Feb., 1934	Deering H. S.	14.6250	10.0478
Feb., 1935	Bangor H. S.	18.0000	10.4908

General average—9.3995.

Winning average—14.0992.

The averages are obtained on the basis of, A equalling 4; B, 3; C, 2; D, 1; and E, -2.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

To the President of Bowdoin College:

In accordance with the laws of the College I present herewith my 20th annual report on the condition and progress of the College Library for the year ending 31 March, 1935, the same being the 35th-36th year of my connection with the Library.

SIZE AND GROWTH

The number of volumes in the Library is estimated to be 163,160. The accessions for the past twelve months were 3,163 volumes; of which number 1,618 were purchased,—1,188 at an average cost of \$4.12, and 430 by subscription to periodicals that were bound; and 1,545 came by gift,—155 from the State and National governments by provision of law, and 1,390 from various persons and institutions. (In this large proportion of gifts, is included the Carlyle Collection, which is mentioned elsewhere.) As heretofore, the Appendix to this report gives an itemized statement of the growth of the collection during the year and its contents by the various classes in which it is arranged.

GIFTS

The fund established by the will of John Hubbard in memory of his father's friend, General Francis Fessenden, of the Class of 1858, became productive this year. The principal amount is \$10,000. While there are no restrictions placed on the use of the income, it will be spent, for the present, at least, for the purchase of books: first, because it is most needed for this purpose, and second, because by the use of book-plates, bearing his name, General Fessenden will be best memorialized.

The outstanding gift of books for some years is the Carlyle Collection, which was presented to the Library by Isaac Watson Dyer, of the Class of 1878. One of Mr. Dyer's chief interests, throughout many years of his life, was the work of Thomas Carlyle, and his collection contains "all the first published editions, subsequent editions which for any reason seem to be noteworthy, all the annotated editions, all printed letters so far as known to me, and all Mrs. Carlyle's printed letters. The ANA contains all biographies in English and practically everything

which has been written about him in English (or translated), and a few foreign books; also a considerable number (several hundred) of magazine and newspaper articles. The collection, having been formed for study and not for amusement, may be somewhat lacking in collectors' items. It does, however, contain one of the two rarest items in this lot." The above is quoted from Mr. Dyer's letter of gift, and explains this unusual collection and its reason for being, better than any words that I could write.

For those who cannot see these books, and for those who have not a knowledge of Carlyle to interpret, in a visual manner, the above sentences as to the extent of the collection, it will be interesting to think of it as containing more than 800 volumes occupying about one hundred running feet of shelf space. The books are kept in cases especially secured for them, and placed in the sitting-room of General Hubbard's suite.

One of the constant benefactors of the Library, Edward S. Dodge, Esq., died last August. For many years he had shown his interest in the Library. In the fall several cases of books were received from the estate of Mr. Dodge, carrying out plans that he had made. Among the most useful of these is a set of the reports of the Supreme Court of the United States.

A number of volumes of a general nature were received from the estate of Albert Gray, of the Class of 1870.

The sum of \$578 was added to the Class of 1904 Book Fund, making this gift of the Class total \$988.

Gifts from friends of the Library amounting to \$231.35 were received.

PURCHASES

To confine the mention of purchases to a very few items, two are selected: our set of the *Monumenta Germaniæ Historica* has been increased by the addition of the series, *Scriptores Rerum Germanicarum in Usus Scholarum*; and we have purchased the *Bibliothèque de la Revue de Littérature Comparée* in 100 volumes.

CIRCULATION

The number of books charged to borrowers for use outside the library building during the past year was 14,830. The

largest number of loans in a single month was 1,867, in January; the smallest, 587, in September.

The circulation curve, which dipped a little last year after a steady rise for six years, rose again this year to a new high point. The "high" month again exceeded the largest previous "high" in the history of the Library. The "low" month was September, and it exceeded all other "low" months but one, and again demonstrated the fact that the leisure summer months have gone.

Circulation figures for the use of "reserved books" within Hubbard Hall during the open hours, and for overnight use during the hours the Library is closed, have been kept only three years, but they show an interesting thing in this use of the books. Both overnight and inside use of books have nearly doubled in three years; and a further illustration of this class of reading within the building: while overnight use amounted to about 2,000 loans, use in the daytime amounted to about 17,000. This service of the Library, therefore, exceeds the ordinary lending of books in actual numbers, but the hours of use on this class of loans are probably much shorter than on the older type of charges for a month.

ADMINISTRATION

I record the promotion of Miss Edith E. Lyon to the position of Cataloguer, after twelve years as assistant to Miss Boardman, and the addition to the staff of Miss Geneva E. Archibald.

We have spent some time this year in a national enterprise, as collaborators for the State of Maine, in preparing a Union List of Newspapers in the United States and Canada, a work now well advanced toward publication.

STUDENTS' READING ROOM

The temporary decrease in the number of readers in the students' reading room has changed to an increase, bringing the total number of readers in a year to its highest point,—4,055. Again, this is in keeping with the increase in circulation and the use of books in other parts of Hubbard Hall.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The following table presents a classified statement of the sources of the income and the nature of the expenditures of the Library, arranged substantially along the lines recommended by the American Library Association.

RECEIPTS

	1931-32	1932-33	1933-34	1934-35
Appropriation, salaries .	\$9,600 00	\$9,600 00	\$9,330 00	\$11,235 00
Student assistants . . .	1,850 00	1,850 00	1,925 00	1,925 00
Books, etc.	5,125 00	4,605 00	4,515 00	5,085 00
Special reading-room .	1,850 00	1,665 00	1,530 00	1,487 50
Endowment fds., consol.	1,976 30	1,711 34	1,504 65	1,113 93
Achorn Flag fund ..			43 14	36 25
Appleton fund	509 91	444 38	402 08	347 94
Chapman memorial ..	315 80	275 19	280 20	261 10
Class of 1875 fund ..	84 35	73 25	66 52	62 03
Class of 1888 fund ..	61 37	53 49	48 40	44 76
Class of 1899 fund ..	101 40	88 34	80 00	74 60
Class of 1904 fund ..		27 58	16 40	31 46
Darlington fund	50 73	44 21	40 00	37 30
Drummond fund . . .	154 46	134 62	121 80	113 58
Fessenden fund				164 42
Louis C. Hatch estate			100 00	100 00
Samuel W. Hatch fund	50 73	44 21	40 00	37 30
Hubbard fund	5,745 47	5,007 09	4,530 68	4,224 86
Thomas Hubbard fund	167 73	146 18	126 72	118 17
Lufkin fund	13 79	22 10	20 00	18 65
Lynde fund	75 38	65 70	59 44	55 43
Morse fund	50 73	44 21	40 00	37 30
W. A. Packard fund	253 62	221 03	200 00	186 50
Pierce fund	1,623 68	1,415 00	1,280 36	1,193 60
Smyth fund	71 92	42 34	2 96	
Stanwood fund	64 42	56 14	50 80	47 37
Gifts, etc.	492 36	408 53	423 29	529 53
	<u>\$30,289 15</u>	<u>\$28,044 93</u>	<u>\$26,777 44</u>	<u>\$28,568 58</u>

EXPENDITURES

Books	\$5,698 82	\$4,485 23	\$4,938 41	\$4,905 67
Periodicals	1,693 65	1,845 71	2,315 97	1,964 77
Binding	1,278 46	1,217 22	919 25	1,358 87
Express and postage . . .	235 98	205 29	137 98	149 43
Increase of Library ..	[8,906 91]	[7,753 45]	[8,311 61]	[8,378 74]
Library supplies	463 56	573 47	420 20	560 12
Salaries, regular staff ..	15,065 05	15,062 35	14,325 85	14,061 20
student assistants	2,089 89	2,116 92	2,128 16	2,179 44
janitor service .	1,245 89	1,227 14	1,139 64	1,130 44
New equipment	116 05	574 80	565 87	807 80
Repairs	1,154 85	900 68	570 36	289 93
Supplies for building ..	53 52	33 29	71 98	39 11
Telephone	73 35	70 81	74 08	71 70
	<u>\$29,169 07</u>	<u>\$28,312 91</u>	<u>\$27,607 75</u>	<u>\$27,518 48*</u>

*Only 9 months expenditures on some accounts.

The receipts and expenditures for the Students' Reading Room are included in the foregoing tables.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS

I add a table of the Endowment Funds of the Library in order that the preceding table may be more intelligible and that the various funds and their donors may be recorded.

Name of Fund	Established by	1934	1935
John Appleton	Fred'k H. Appleton	\$10,052 50	\$10,052 50
Samuel H. Ayer	Athenæan Society	1,000 00	1,000 00
Bond	Elias Bond	7,082 00	7,082 00
Bowdoin	George S. Bowdoin	1,020 00	1,020 00
Philip H. Brown	John C. Brown	2,000 00	2,000 00
Chapman Memorial	Frederic H. Gerrish	7,005 00	7,005 00
Class of 1875	Class of 1875	1,662 78	1,662 78
Class of 1877	Class of 1877	1,013 34	1,013 34
Class of 1882	Class of 1882	2,300 54	2,300 54
Class of 1888	Class of 1888	1,210 00	1,210 00
Class of 1890	Class of 1890	1,000 00	1,000 00
Class of 1901	Class of 1901	713 34	713 34
Class of 1904	Class of 1904	410 00	988 00
Cutler	John L. Cutler	1,000 00	1,000 00
Darlington	Mrs. Sibyl H. Darlington	1,000 00	1,000 00
James Drummond	Mrs. Drummond and daughter	3,045 00	3,045 00
Henry Crosby Emery	Class of 1899	1,998 52	1,998 52
Francis Fessenden	John Hubbard		10,000 00
Fiske	John Orr Fiske	1,000 00	1,000 00
General fund	Several persons	3,093 78	3,093 78
Hakluyt	Robert Waterston	1,100 00	1,100 00
Samuel W. Hatch	Miss Laura A. Hatch	1,000 00	1,000 00
Hubbard	Thomas H. Hubbard	113,267 23	113,267 23
Thomas Hubbard	His sisters and brother	3,167 86	3,167 86
Lufkin	Solon B. Lufkin	500 00	500 00
Frank J. Lynde	George S. Lynde	1,486 24	1,486 24
Morse	Edward S. Morse	1,000 00	1,000 00
Alpheus S. Packard	Sale of publications	500 00	500 00
William A. Packard	William A. Packard	5,000 00	5,000 00
Patten	John Patten	500 00	500 00
Lewis Pierce	Henry Hill Pierce	32,009 00	32,009 00
Sherman	Mrs. John C. Dodge	2,176 92	2,176 92
Sibley	Jonathan L. Sibley	6,958 37	6,958 37
Stanwood	Edward Stanwood	1,269 72	1,269 72
Walker	Joseph Walker	5,248 00	5,248 00
Wood	Robert W. Wood	1,000 00	1,000 00
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$224,100 14	\$234,678 14

EXHIBITS

During the year eleven exhibits in various lines have attracted the attention of a good many students and visitors. This feature of the library service is under the general direction of the Assistant Librarian. The following exhibits have been displayed in the entrance hall:

1. Facsimiles of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamations, (the property of the Assistant Librarian).
2. Reproductions of Stephen C. Foster's music, from the collection given by Josiah K. Lilly.
3. Photographs of members of the Faculty of about twenty-five years ago.
4. Robert E. Peary's books, and memorials of his Polar expeditions.
5. Recent well printed books.
6. First editions of Charles Dickens, (the property of Leon Brooks Leavitt, Esq., Class of 1899).
7. Thomas Carlyle's works, from the collection given by Isaac Watson Dyer, Class of 1878.
8. Editions of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, from the Library's Longfellow Collection.
9. Robert Burns items, in part loaned by Professor Smith of the College.
10. Early Bowdoin College Catalogues, including broadsides and issues edited by Longfellow.
11. Postage stamps, (the property of the Reference Librarian).

HUBBARD HALL

For the past three years no repairs were made on the exterior of Hubbard Hall, on account of the steady decrease in income. This year it seemed necessary to resume work on repointing, and all of the worst places were repaired. Any building of this size, however, should receive attention in some part annually, and we cannot look forward to a time when it will not be imperative that some repairs be made.

Two years ago a third of the sixth floor of the stack was con-

structed. We are again becoming pressed for room, and within a year or two the rest of this floor should be erected.

Looking forward, it is probably not too early to think seriously about the addition of a wing to this building. Within ten years we shall probably be overcrowded more than we were when the fifth floor was added to the stack.

Respectfully submitted,

GERALD G. WILDER, *Librarian*.

Hubbard Hall, 30 April, 1935.

APPENDIX

*The Library, as Classified, showing Accessions for the Period
From April 1, 1934, to March 31, 1935.*

Divisions	Subject Number	Bought	Given	Added	Total
Bibliography	010	29	4	33	1,587
Library economy	020	4	3	7	785
General encyclopædias	030	1		1	826
General collected essays	040				43
General periodicals	050	68	2	70	9,060
General societies	060	6	2	8	237
Newspapers	070	30		30	1,835
Special libraries	080	10		10	359
Book rarities	090	4	1	5	94
Philosophy	100	20	1	21	603
Metaphysics	110	5		5	77
Special metaphysical topics	120	3		3	74
Mind and body	130	7	1	8	462
Philosophical systems	140				51
Psychology	150	9	2	11	633
Logic	160	1		1	105
Ethics	170	7	4	11	988
Ancient philosophers	180	7	1	8	161
Modern philosophers	190	5	2	7	738
Religion	200	7	1	8	1,990
Natural theology	210	1		1	246
Bible	220	9		9	1,920
Doctrinal theology	230				1,028
Practical and devotional	240		1	1	445
Homiletical, pastoral, parochial	250	2		2	906
Church, institutions, work	260	7		7	952
Religious history	270	5	7	12	949
Christian churches, sects	280	2	1	3	1,243
Non-Christian religions	290	2		2	407

Sociology	300	30	3	33	1,329
Statistics	310	9	4	13	1,049
Political science	320	61	27	88	5,414
Political economy	330	94	40	134	5,572
Law	340	41	76	117	4,224
Administration	350	16	11	27	3,282
Associations, institutions	360	7	12	19	1,345
Education	370	17	25	42	4,797
Commerce, communication	380	19	50	69	2,534
Customs, costumes, folk lore	390		2	2	295
Philology	400	11	9	20	830
Comparative	410	1		1	99
English	420	6		6	518
German	430	8		8	403
French	440	6	3	9	544
Italian	450				57
Spanish	460	1		1	83
Latin	470	1		1	399
Greek	480	8		8	649
Minor languages	490		1	1	173
Natural science	500	35	15	50	3,785
Mathematics	510	8		8	1,491
Astronomy	520	7	8	15	1,487
Physics	530	35	9	44	1,257
Chemistry	540	54	14	68	1,939
Geology	550	2	12	14	1,673
Paleontology	560		3	3	104
Biology	570	11	1	12	1,110
Botany	580	5	5	10	806
Zoölogy	590	13	2	15	2,238
Useful arts	600	5	2	7	847
Medicine	610	36	4	40	5,500
Engineering	620		6	6	1,102
Agriculture	630	7	9	16	1,326
Domestic economy	640	1	1	2	32
Communication, commerce	650	7	2	9	449
Chemical technology	660		3	3	233
Manufactures	670		2	2	167
Mechanic trades	680		1	1	17
Building	690				27

Fine arts	700	8	1	9	848
Landscape gardening	710				147
Architecture	720	4	1	5	371
Sculpture	730				269
Drawing, design, decoration	740				104
Painting	750	3	6	9	556
Engraving	760	1	12	13	114
Photography	770	1		1	57
Music	780	4	7	11	741
Amusements	790	11	1	12	490
Literature	800	114	2	116	1,668
American	810	76	35	111	5,968
English	820	116	870	986	9,425
German	830	55	10	65	4,213
French	840	38	23	61	6,380
Italian	850	6	4	10	1,259
Spanish	860	1		1	485
Latin	870	22	1	23	2,006
Greek	880	29	9	38	1,993
Minor languages	890	3	1	4	385
History	900	29	2	31	1,864
Geography and description	910	63	8	71	6,036
Biography	920	37	13	50	5,676
Ancient history	930	5		5	970
Modern history, Europe	940	88	18	106	6,285
Asia	950	3		3	296
Africa	960	1		1	105
North America	970	41	58	99	5,435
South America	980	1		1	86
Oceanic and polar regions . . .	990				127
Alumni collection		12	16	28	1,241
Maine collection		33	25	58	9,736
U. S. Documents (serial set) . . .			27	27	6,177

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS

To the President of Bowdoin College:

The Director of the Museum of Fine Arts has the honor to submit the following report for the year ending April 30, 1935:

ACQUISITIONS

July—Ship model; "Romulus"; of wood and ivory; length, bow to stern, 18 inches; from the estate of Mr. William M. Payson, of Portland.

September—A portrait, in oil, of Professor Henry Hill Boody, class of 1842, painted 1905, by A. O. Moore; bequeathed by Mrs. Katherine Melcher, of Brunswick. Hung in Memorial Hall.

November—A bronze copy (height: pedestal $8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, figure 25 inches) of Giovanni da Bologna's "Mercury in Flight"; bequeathed by the Reverend Medville McLaughlin, formerly of Brunswick.

February—A portrait of Mrs. Annie Louise Cary Raymond, enlarged from a photograph; elliptical, 9 inches by 7 inches, in a wooden frame; given by Mrs. Elise Fellows White, of Portland.

March—A pair of Royal Satsuma vases, height, $18\frac{3}{4}$ inches; and a running figure of a Japanese soldier in ancient armor, height, 5 feet, 7 inches; bequeathed by Mrs. Josephine Percy Walker, of Thomaston, in memory of her husband, John E. Walker, M.D., class of 1881.

Seventh print, Am. Soc. of Print Collectors (dry point) Bell Tower, Moulins, by S. Chamberlain.

Eighth print, Am. Soc. of Print Collectors, "The Sea Is Making", C. H. Woodbury.

A collection of medals awarded the late Ben Foster.

WITHDRAWALS

December—The painting of an unknown artist of the Virgin with Christ and St. John, lent the Museum by Mrs. H. S. Webster, of Gardiner, in 1920-21, was shipped on Dec. 13, by instruction of Miss Martha T. Webster, to Mrs. Frank E. Barrows, Glen Ridge, N. J.

EXHIBITIONS

Winslow Homer's "Army Teamsters" has, through the courtesy of the owner, Mr. Harold T. Pulsifer, remained on exhibition in the Rotunda of the Art Building during the entire year.

The novel plan of the Museum of Modern Art, New York, for the circulation amongst American colleges of three important works by modern masters, has enabled the Bowdoin Museum to present the following exhibitions:

Week of November 25: "Le Moulin de la Galette", by Renoir; from the collection of Mr. J. H. Whitney, New York.

Week of February 25: Portrait of Mme. Cézanne, by Cézanne; from the collection of Mr. Adolph Lewisohn, New York.

Week of April 8: "Tahitian Idyl", by Gauguin; from the collection of Mr. A. Conger Goodyear, New York.

The Director wishes here gratefully to express the obligation of the College to the Museum of Modern Art and to the generous owners for the privilege of showing these works.

During the week of April 8 also was shown the exhibition, arranged by the American Federation of Arts, of forty prints done under the Public Works of Art Project.

Millet's oil sketch, "Peasant Woman Seated", of the Sophia Walker Gallery, was lent to the Exhibition of French Painting from David to Césanne, held February 9-March 10 by the Springfield (Massachusetts) Museum of Fine Arts.

The attendance through the calendar year was 6637.

The will of the late Mr. Charles Potter Kling, of Augusta, munificently devised to Bowdoin College such paintings, engravings, bronzes, ancient silver, and books as the representatives of the College might choose from the Kling collections and library. In company with Professor W. W. Lawrence, chairman of the Committee on Art Interests, and twice in other visits, the Director has been shown the Kling collections. Professor Lawrence, furthermore, has communicated to the other members of the Committee the standing invitation of the executor, Mr. W. T. Johnson '06, to visit the Kling mansion, and expressed the hope

that they might find it convenient to participate in the selection. An extensive, but not a final, selection has now been made: the final settlement waits still upon the completion of the appraisal of the estate, prior to which, also, no removal of objects from the Kling mansion will be expedient. Especially notable and valuable are the collections of silver and engravings. The paintings include two significant portraits by Joost Sustermans, 1597-1681, court painter of the Medici. There are available, also, many small pictures and prints, which should serve admirably as the nucleus of such a pictorial circulating gallery for students as is in successful operation at Amherst, Wesleyan, and some other colleges. It is hoped to institute this plan at Bowdoin in the autumn. Finally, the College owes more than can be here expressed to the executor, — to the cordial hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, — and to the appraiser, Mr. D. Q. Burleigh '17, whose intensive study of the Kling collections is of inestimable value and assistance.

The resignation of Miss Anna E. Smith, for twenty-one years Curator of the Bowdoin Museum, presented in May, 1934, but at the earnest request of the Director held in abeyance for another year, has been regretfully accepted, to take effect at the end of June. Miss Smith's watchful care of the property of the Museum, her rare taste in the placement and arranging of acquisitions, however various or unusual, her instant coöperation with every effort to extend the influence or the appeal of the Museum to the community at large, her tactful hospitality to all visitors, — school children, students, alumni, artists, dealers, connoisseurs, — weave together for the crown of her service a scriptural "Well Done". The College has had no more faithful servant than she. Her final service is to welcome and help to install in the post she relinquishes her successor, Mrs. Roger Sessions, a graduate of Smith College in the class of 1920, whose training, experience, and capacity happily augur the continuance of her faithful and able regime.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY E. ANDREWS, *Director.*

